

NO. 360.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1907.

PRESIDENT BEGINS
LONG RIVER TRIPSteaming Down the Missis-
sippi for First Time.

SETH BULLOCK ALONG

Huge Crowd at Keokuk Hears
Mr. Roosevelt Speak.Reiterates His Views on Trust Question
and Favors Better Schools in
Farming Communities—Now on
Way to St. Louis—Many Governors
Greet Him on Arrival at Keokuk.
Seth Bullock Accompanies Party.

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Accompanied by the boon companions of the day he was roughing it in the West and campaigning in Cuba, President Roosevelt is to-night steaming down the great father of waters aboard the old-fashioned stern-wheeler Mississippi. With a scant good-bye to the visiting governors of twelve States who had come here to meet and receive him, the President took his old Rough Rider comrades—Seth Bullock, Civil Service Commissioner McHenry, and Gov. Franz, of Oklahoma—with him aboard the steamer and left this city at noon to-day.

It is the first time that the President in his journeys about the country has ever traveled by boat upon the Mississippi. The President desired to be left alone with his old friends on the trip down the river, and the governors went on to St. Louis by special train. It had been arranged that Commissioner McHenry should join the President here and accompany him on the river voyage, but the President almost kidnapped the old trapper, Seth Bullock, and forced him to go with him.

Met by Big Crowd.
When the President's special train pulled into Keokuk at 9 o'clock this morning there was a large crowd at the station to meet him, including the mayor, a delegation of citizens, and almost all the governors of the Mississippi Valley States.

They stood about with their silk hats in their hands awaiting the President's greeting. Did he see them? Well, yes; but not at first, for there in the throng, his brown face shadowed by a broad sombrero, stood Seth, who had left his office of United States marshal in South Dakota and had come to Keokuk to greet his chief. The moment the President alighted from the platform of his car he caught sight of that big hat.

"Why, there's Seth!" he exclaimed, rushing toward him with outstretched hand. "Seth, how are you? Seth, you've got to go with me on that boat down the Mississippi."

Seth started to make protest that the United States court was soon to meet in South Dakota, and that he must hurry back.

"That's all right; that's all right, Seth," broke in the President; "but you've got to go with me, and that's all there is to it."

"Very well, Mr. President," said Seth. "Orders are orders, and I'm not the fellow to disobey them."

Seth Bullock Goes Along.

So it happens that Seth Bullock is to-night on the deck of the Mississippi as she dodges dusty sand banks and picks her way through the narrow channel down to St. Louis, and he is presumably discussing the old Dakota days with the Chief Magistrate.

Gov. Franz, too, may find out whether or not he is to get a fat Federal job after he is succeeded in office by the Democrat whom the people of the new State of Oklahoma have just selected.

Following behind in the wake and the splash of the Mississippi is the Mississippi River Commission, on board the steamer Lily, and then some other small craft which is acting as a sort of naval escort to the President and his Rough Rider companions. The governors will meet again in St. Louis to greet the President when he gets there tomorrow morning. He may have more opportunity to see them there.

The President spent three hours in Keokuk, and it will be a long time before Keokuk forgets his visit. His approach to the city over the bridge which spans the Mississippi here was signaled by the shrill toots of the whistles of all the river craft lined up along the bank awaiting his coming.

As soon as his greeting with Seth Bullock was over, the President entered a carriage and was driven through the principal streets of the city to Rand Park, a beautifully wooded spot, overlooking the river and commanding a view of the street for many miles north on the ride to the park.

Plans Big Power Plant.

The President was told how Keokuk expects to triple her population within the next few years, because a big power company is planning to dam the river at this point at a cost of \$10,000,000 and create a fall of twenty-two feet, which will develop sufficient electric power to supply all the surrounding country, and perhaps part of Chicago. Navigation will be kept open by means of locks, and a canal eight miles long, which is used now to avoid the rapids, will no longer be necessary.

Then, too, he learned something of the history of Keokuk and the old fort which was once a frontier town, whose people were befriended by the great Indian chieftain, Keokuk, of the Sac tribe. So much did the old warrior endear himself to the frontiersmen that they named the place for him, and erected over what is supposed to be his bones, in Rand Park, a huge monument, built of native stone. Chief Keokuk, so the people here say, was a good Indian even before he died.

In a vast natural amphitheater, where a grandstand had been erected, thousands of people gathered to hear the President's address. First, the school children, several hundred of them, all dressed in bright red waists, sang "America," and then Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, introduced the President.

The clouds which had been hanging overhead all morning began to leak just at this time, but the audience raised umbrellas and prepared to hear the President through.

dent through. Soon a wind came up and blew the clouds away, the rain which had been only a tempest, ceased, and the proverbial Roosevelt weather prevailed.

Mr. Roosevelt's Address.

In part, the President spoke as follows: During the last few years we of the United States have been forced to consider very seriously certain economic problems. We have made a beginning in the attempt to deal with the relations of the national government—that is, with the relations of the people of the country—to the huge and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in interstate business—especially the great railway corporations.

You know my views on this matter. You know that I believe that the national government, in the interests of the people, should assume much the same supervision and control over the management of the interstate common carriers that it now exercises over the national banks. You know furthermore that I believe that this supervision and control should be exercised in a spirit of rigid fairness toward the corporations, exacting justice from them on behalf of the people, but giving them justice in return.

We are trying to shape things so that as far as possible each man shall have a fair chance in life, so that he shall have, so far as by law this can be accomplished, the chance to show the stuff that there is in him. We have no intention of trying to work for the impossible and undesirable end of giving to the lazy, the thriftless, the weak, and the vicious, the reward that belongs to, and in the long run can only come to, the hard-working, the thrifty, the resolute, and the honest.

Give All a Fair Start.

But we do wish to see that the necessary struggle in life shall be carried on under genuinely democratic conditions; that, so far as human action can safely provide it, there shall be an approximately fair start; that there shall be no oppression of the weak, and that no man shall be permitted to acquire or to use a vast fortune by methods or in ways that are tortuous and dishonest.

Therefore we need wise laws, and we need to have them resolutely administered. At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth, because to do so would be to interfere with the business prosperity of the country. Under the effects of that kind of fright, when the executive action is nullified, this appeal has been made to me even by men who ordinarily believe as decent citizens.

One newspaper which has itself strongly advanced this view gave prominence to the statement of a certain man of great wealth to the effect that the so-called financial weakness "was due entirely to the admitted intention of President Roosevelt to punish the large moneyed interests which had transgressed the laws." I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had, but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned, it must be accepted as a disagreeable, but unavoidable, feature in a course of policy which, as long as I am President, will not be changed.

Wants Rivers Made Navigable.

We should utilize the great river highways which have been given us by nature as an aid to commerce. From a variety of causes these highways have in many parts of the country been almost abandoned. This is not healthy. Our people, and especially the representatives of the people in the national Congress, should give their most careful attention to this subject. We should be prepared to put the nation collectively back of the movement to improve them for the nation's use. Our knowledge at this time is not such as to permit me to go into details, or to say definitely just what the nation should do; but most assuredly our great navigable rivers are national assets just as much as our great seacoast harbors.

Exactly as it is for the interest of all the country that our great harbors should be fitted to receive in safety the largest vessels of the merchant fleets of the world, so by deepening and otherwise improving our rivers we can better their part in the movement of our merchandise, and this is especially true of the Mississippi, which is the great artery of the nation, the heart of the nation, the basin of the Great Lakes being already united with the basin of the Mississippi, and both regions being identical in their products and interests.

Waterways are peculiarly fitted for the transportation of the bulky commodities which come from the soil or under the soil; and the fact that in our country is as fruitful as this in such commodities.

Favors Small Farms.

Nothing is more important to this country than the perpetuation of our system of medium-sized farms, worked by their owners. We do not want to see our farmers sink to the condition of the peasants of the Old World, barely able to live on their small holdings, nor do we want to see their places taken by wealthy men owning enormous estates, which they work purely by tenants and hired servants.

I present the ordinary farmer holds his own in the land as against any possible representative of the landlord class of farmers—that is, of the men who would own vast estates—because the ordinary farmer utilizes his capital, his labor, and his skill in the making of a permanent family home, and this can afford to hold his land at a value at which it cannot be held by the capitalist, who would have it run by lease, and by cultivating it at arm's length with hired labor.

In other words, the typical American farmer of to-day gets his remuneration in part in the shape of an independent medium-sized farm, worked by his own family, and this gives him an advantage over an absentee landlord. Now, from the standpoint of the nation, this is the most desirable and desirable to keep as one of our chief American types the farmer, the farm home maker, of the medium-sized farm.

This kind of farm home is one of our strongest political and social bulwarks. Such a farm worked by the owner has proved to be the best place in which to breed vigorous leaders alike for country and city. It is a matter of prime importance to the nation that it encourage this type of home-owning farmer.

Would Educate the Farmer.

Therefore, we should strive in every way to aid in the education of the farmer for the farm, and should shape our school system with this end in view, and so vitally important to the nation, in my opinion, the Federal government should cooperate with the State governments to secure the needed change and improvement in our schools. It is significant that both from Minnesota and Georgia there have come proposals in this direction in the appearance of bills introduced into national Congress.

The Congressional land-grant act of 1862 accomplished much in establishing the agricultural colleges in several States, and, therefore, in preparing to turn the system of educational training for the young into channels at once broader and more practical, and what I am saying about agricultural training really applies to all industrial training. But the agricultural college is not the place for the young man of the future, and it is essential that the masses should be reached. Such agricultural high schools as those in Minnesota and Nebraska for farm boys and girls, such technical high schools as are to be found, for instance, in both St. Louis and Washington, have, by their success, shown that it is entirely feasible to carry in practical fashion the fundamentals of industrial training into the realm of our secondary schools.

Need Practical Training.

At present there is a gap between our primary schools in country and city and the industrial colleges and courses, which must be closed, and if necessary the nation must help the State to close it. Too often our present schools tend to put together too great a premium upon mere literary education, and therefore to train the young man and the young woman to do nothing but to read and write.

We should reverse this process. Specific training of a practical kind should

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No. 1 Cypress Shingles, \$5.50 Per 1,000. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE RUBAIYAT POLITICAL.



I sometimes think that never blows so red
The Rose as where some buried Harriman bled;
That every Hyacinth the Garden wears
Dropt in her Lap from some once lovely Head.

AUTO CRASHES FATAL

Two Occur in Baltimore Dur-
ing a Single Day.

ONE DEAD, TWO MORE MAY DIE

Two Cars, Said to Have Been Racing,
Collide with Dirt Cart, and Young
Woman's Skull is Fractured—One
Killed and Another Injured When
Car Goes Over an Embankment.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Baltimore, Oct. 1.—Two serious automobile accidents occurred here this evening, the casualties totaling one man killed, another unconscious and seriously injured, a young woman in the hospital with a fractured skull, two racing cars, one touring car, and a big dirt wagon wrecked.

The dead and injured are:
JOHN T. HUTCHINSON, Philadelphia, killed.
FRANK S. HOOPER, Yardarm, Baltimore County, seriously hurt.
Miss IDA REIGHTLY, Baltimore, skull fractured; expected to die.

The first accident occurred on Baltimore street, along Patterson Park. Howard W. Gill, president of the Motor Car Company, and Edward Bartlett, in racing cars, were driving along Baltimore street side by side at a rattling gallop. The cars were nearly even, and each was evidently striving for the advantage, when a big dirt cart, drawn by two horses, with another hitched to the tailboard, came up the street.

All Three Collide Head-on.

There was a terrific head-on collision. The front wheels of the cart, which collided with both auto cars, were torn off, and all three horses were cut; one so badly that he must be killed.

Gill and Miss Reightly, who was riding with him, were thrown out, the young lady falling on her head and crushing her skull. Miss Irene Cook, who was riding with Bartlett, was also thrown out, but escaped serious injury. Bartlett clung to his wheel and spun about on its as a pivot, suffering only a serious shaking-up.

In the other accident John T. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, who was riding with Frank S. Hooper, of Yard Arm, Baltimore County, was killed. Hooper was driving along the route of the boulevard now being constructed in the northern suburbs. It was quite dark, and Hooper drove the auto over a steep embankment. Hooper had not recovered consciousness at a late hour to-night.

WITNESS COMET'S FLIGHT.

Residents of New York Village See
Huge Skyrocket.

Suffern, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A heavenly body that had the appearance of a huge sky rocket, and rose to a great height in the Western sky over the Ramapo Mountains before it broke into a half dozen pieces, was seen to-night by many persons in the vicinity of Suffern.

When it was first seen it seemed to be a huge bullet-shaped ball of fire, leaving a trail of white light in its wake. When it had reached a great height and broke the pieces assumed a purple hue, while the head of the comet, if such it was, remained white.

Are You Deriving an Income
From your surplus money? Your money will earn interest for you if deposited in the banking dept. of Union Trust Co., 1434 F. St. Deposits subject to check at will.

"Northwestern" rates range from \$11.75 up, according to age and form of policy. Huske & Smith, General Agents.

BORAH TRIAL REACHES CRISIS.

Government Attorneys Seek to Con-
nect Senator with Conspiracy.

Boise, Oct. 1.—The crucial point in the trial of Senator Borah was reached to-day, when a motion by the defense to take the case from the jury with a verdict of acquittal was offered, and it will be argued to-morrow. The government's attorneys said they had produced all the evidence they had against Senator Borah, and without any intimation of a motion from the defense added that they were ready to be heard as to the value of their evidence in connecting Borah with the conspiracy.

The Borah trial was interrupted for a time to-day to allow the special grand jury, which has been investigating the charges of misconduct against District Attorney Rulick, to report. The grand jury declared that the charges were "Not a true bill," and returned indictments against two of the men who filed affidavits against Mr. Rulick.

INDICT CUBAN CONSPIRATORS

Action Taken by Direction of Gov.
Magoon Shows Grave Situation.Part of Plan Was to Kill Americans.
Effort to Overthrow Provisional
Government.

Havana, Oct. 1.—Special Judge Bordeave, who was appointed by Gov. Magoon to investigate the Parra conspiracy, this afternoon indicted seven men, five of whom were arrested. The other two have not yet been apprehended. The text of the indictment reveals that the conspirators plotted to overthrow the provisional government and to "destroy bridges, burn the property of foreigners, excepting Spaniards, and kill Americans."

The rising was to have taken place on September 27 or 28. All the men arrested are held in \$10,000 bail each, and each must furnish 5,000 pesetas to cover the costs. The conspiracy no longer gives concern to the government or any one else except those who were backing Parra.

Vicente Gomez and Juan de Dios Martinez are the two men indicted who have not yet been arrested. The others are trying to obtain bail.

The words "excepting Spaniards" in the indictment attracted immediate attention. The fact that it was a specific part of the plan to kill Americans makes it hard for the authorities to believe that Americans were in the game.

The secret police to-night discovered a box marked hardware, but which contained 125 kilos of dynamite, en route to Jaruco, fifteen miles southeast of Havana. It is thought the explosive was intended for the use of the revolutionists. The police are trying to find the shipper. The government has information of the shipment of arms from a Brooklyn wharf. It is not known just where the arms are.

A mysteriously moving schooner off the coast of Pinar del Rio is being closely watched. It is possible that she has arms aboard. It is apparent that considerable money has been spent in the effort to bring about a rising.

Gov. Stuart Not to Run.

Harrisburg, Oct. 1.—Gov. Stuart has issued a statement in which he puts himself absolutely outside of the running for the United States Senatorship to succeed Penrose.

Carpet! Carpet! Carpet!

New carpets, new rugs, slightly used carpets and rugs, from hotels, apartment houses, and private homes, all at public auction at Sloan's, 107 G St., to-day at 10 a. m. Ladies invited.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia—
Fair and warmer to-day; to-mor-
row, increasing cloudiness, possi-
bly showers; light, variable
winds, mostly easterly.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.

- 1-Cuban Revolutionaries Indicted.
- 1-President Starts Down Mississippi.
- 1-Baltimore Autoists in Fatal Crash.
- 3-Episcopal Convention Opens To-day.
- 3-Japanese Banquet Taft.
- 3-Harriman Loses Control of Alton.
- 4-News of Maryland and Virginia.
- 4-Southern Maryland Fair Opens.

LOCAL.

- 1-Fraternities Barred in Schools.
- 2-Brazilians Visit Washington.
- 2-J. W. Mullen Identifies Asailant.
- 2-Chamber of Commerce Site Discussed.

TILLMAN'S PIANO IN WAY.

May Be Moved from Spanish Claims
Commission Office.

A piano, owned by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, has suddenly become an object of interest around the Spanish Claims Commission.

It has been stored there for a year or two, through the good offices of Senator Tillman's friend and co-laborer, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. Little notice was taken of the musical instrument so long as Mr. Chandler remained chairman of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. There was room enough for it, and also, it is claimed for some of Senator Tillman's other household articles.

Now that ex-Senator Chandler has resigned, some of the commissioners want the room that the piano occupies, and there are threats to set it into the street.

It was moved over from the Colonial Hotel, where Senator Tillman lived till the last moment, when the contractors were almost literally tearing the roof from over his head.

SHOOT FISH LIKE CHICKENS.

Read This and Guess the Answer.

May Be True.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., Oct. 1.—Much excitement prevailed here to-day when a great school of blackfish came into the bay, something which has never before been known in the history of the town. Three or four hundred of the giant fish swam in the school.

The fishermen were entirely unprepared for any such fortunate contingency, but acted promptly. Half a dozen boatsmen put out in little skiffs, and by hard work succeeded in driving fifty of the blackfish ashore. They then killed the stranded ones with rifles and harpoons.

The fish ranged from eight to thirty feet long, and weighed from 500 to 4,000 pounds each. They are very valuable for oils. The entire lot will be shipped to New Bedford and cut up for that purpose.

CANADIAN KEY STRIKE ENDS.

Western Union Operators Ask to Be
Taken Back by Company.

New York, Oct. 1.—News reached the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day that the strike of its telegraphers in Canada was over, and that the strikers there had decided to return to work.

Eastern Superintendent Brooks, of the company, made public a telegram he received from Isaac McMichael, vice president and general manager of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, owned by the Western Union and operated in Canada, which said that the various lodges of the union in Canada had voted to give up the strike and seek reinstatement.

"This shows how the situation stands," said Mr. Brooks. "What effect it will have here I cannot predict, but it shows that our position is stronger than that of the strikers."

POLICEMAN HANDCUFFS WIFE.

Breaks Key in Lock, and Locksmith
Has to Free Her.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Danville, Va., Oct. 1.—Excitement was created to-day at the home of John L. Edwards, a policeman, who, while illustrating to his wife how nicely a new pair of handcuffs would fit her wrist, broke off the key in the lock.

A locksmith was summoned, and after several hours of hard work he freed the woman. Another local police officer recently made a prisoner of himself in a similar manner.

COLORED VETERANS OBJECT.

Will Ask Cogan to Withdraw Opposi-
tion to Negro Camps.

At the conclusion of the meeting of Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp, No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, held last night at Fisherman's Hall to protest against the drawing of the color line in the organization, a committee was appointed to bring the matter to the attention of Commander Edward L. Cogan. This committee, consisting of Jerry O. Tolson, Rev. William H. Coston, James Gillard, and Robert Bivens, will lay their side of the case before Commander Cogan to-night, and upon the outcome of this meeting depends the future action of the colored veterans in the District.

In case Commander Cogan does not care to retract in the attitude he is said to have assumed, it is probable that the matter will be taken up by Camp Thomas with Walter F. Hale, of Boston, head of the organization.

It was only after the suggestion of a conference with Commander Cogan was made by J. Walter Mitchell, the only white officer present at last night's meeting, that it seemed likely that radical action would not be taken. Several members of the camp spoke on the subject of the color line, and the sentiments expressed were strongly against any such move as that said to be contemplated by the District commander.

Veteran of Sepoy Mutiny Dies.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Annie Geare, of Cumberland, has been advised of the death of her father, Maj. Gen. Laddington Scott, C. B., B. S. C., at his home, Castle Hayes, South Devon, England. Gen. Scott was forty-five years in her majesty's service and was actively engaged in the taking of Scinde, the siege of Delhi, and the relief of Lucknow.

BARS FRATERNITIES
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLSDr. Chancellor Takes Action
for Pupils' Good.

NEW RULE IS PROPOSED

Only Societies with Open Mem-
bership to Be Allowed.

Board of Education to Be Asked to
Adopt New Measure and Enforce
Its Provisions—The Superintendent
Calls Secret Societies Signs of
Primitive Civilization or Decay.
Plan to Prevent Their Meeting.

"There shall be no organization of any society or association among pupils as such, except that musical, literary, and athletic societies and clubs, or open membership, whose boards of governors shall be composed of equal members of teachers and pupils, and senior class organizations in high schools, may be permitted on the written order of the superintendent of schools, the same to be reported to the board of education."

Through the adoption and approval of this rule by the board of education and its embodiment in the laws governing the public schools of this city, yesterday, Supt. Chancellor hopes to put a stop to the doings of the many school secret societies and wipe them out of existence.

Dr. Chancellor, who had called a meeting of the teachers of the high schools for yesterday afternoon at the Franklin School building, for the purpose of making them acquainted with his views on the secret society question as existing in the schools, read the above rule to the teachers, who received it in silence.

Bad Sign, He Declares.

After calling the meeting to order, Dr. Chancellor spoke of secret societies and clubs being signs of primitive civilization, or of a breaking down.

"A first-rate school is characterized by school spirit, and not secret societies," continued Dr. Chancellor, with some zest. "In the newer cities out West you can read columns of advertisements of lodges and secret societies' meeting places and times of meeting. It is a sign of primitive civilization. In China there are innumerable secret societies. The man who is too weak to appreciate the school, appreciates his club."

The superintendent called the attention of the teachers to the fact that a rule had been made by the board of education which permitted no secret organization. He added that he believed, however, that this rule was a dead letter.

"I am told by persons," Dr. Chancellor concluded, "that there will be intense opposition to our efforts to put secret societies out of existence. If they meet in the homes of the children, in private houses over which the school authorities have no jurisdiction, our work will be very much hampered. I don't see how they can be prevented from meeting in that manner, unless the parents work with the teachers hand in hand, and do not permit the meeting of school secret societies at their homes."

Committee to Outline Fight.

The following committee was appointed by Dr. Chancellor for the purpose of outlining the details of a plan of action against the secret societies. The members are: W. S. Kelly, of Central High School; W. S. Small and Miss Phoebe Holmes, of Eastern High School; Miss Katherine Reed and E. W. Matthews, of Western High School; Miss Ida Daly and J. W. Adams, of McKinley Manual Training School, and Allan Davis, of Business High School. This committee is to meet Dr. Chancellor on Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Another subject coming under the observation of the superintendent was the fact that boys in the high schools are placing wagers, thereby trying to increase their possessions. He said this showed a low type of mental attainments. The condition of athletes in the high schools was designated by Dr. Chancellor as very unsatisfactory. "The trouble is not with the boys exactly," he said; "it is with the alumni, the business man, with us. The boys are not patronized and supported properly."

The condition of some of the public school buildings was also discussed. Dr. Chancellor suggested that the buildings should be as good on the physical side as they are in education; they should be as good externally as internal conditions warrant.

Chief Fault of Fraternities.

W. H. Singleton said yesterday: "Against high school fraternities there is an absolutely irrefutable argument. The crux, the vice of them, is that the children learn something they may not tell their parents. All other arguments are subsidiary to and pale before this. That members of these fraternities become arrogant, assuming a caste; seek to control class organizations, forming a clique; protect one another in delinquencies, thus tending to insubordination, may be urged. But these, while forcible arguments against fraternities, are weak compared with the fact that secrecy in these organizations fosters, and necessarily there inheres in them, defiance of legally constituted authority in the home and in the school."

"While it may be that as yet the evils have not appeared in our midst, they have elsewhere, and it would be well for our authorities to prevent them in time, so they will not have to care for them afterward. In the State of Washington the matter has reached a climax. Students of fraternities were permitted to attend school, but were debarred from athletics, musical, literary, and military societies."

Duty of Parents.

"Although the meetings were held outside of school hours, and did not meet with the disapproval of parents, yet the Supreme Court of the State upheld the school board, as the latter had not prohibited the children from attending school, but had adopted rules for the well being of the school, thus distinguishing this case from that of the State College at Purdue University, Indiana, where members of fraternities had been excluded."